JUNE 14, 1787. THE NUMBER 256.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for sale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, said to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, superior to what can possibly cross the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for smoaking, to be had at the same place. The prices wholesale are 25 per cent lower then any other state do furnish those articles. All orders addressed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted servants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamsburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their shop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's store on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

FOR SALE, MY HOUSE & LOTS,

In the City of Williamsburg,

Where I now live; it is a beautifull situation, and has a lot on each side capable of improvement. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to me on the premises, or in my absence to the Honourable JOSEPH PRENTIS, who I have impowered to treat for the same.

WM. FINNIE.

MAY 21, 1787.

RICHMOND, May 24, 1787.

THE public are hereby informed that the House of PENNOCK, NICOLSON, & SKIPWITH desolves on the 1st of June next by mutual consent.

WM. PENNOCK.
GEO. NICOLSON.
FULWAR SKIPWITH.

For Sale,

Several likely negro WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Which may be had upon moderate terms for ready money. For terms inquire of the Printer.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON'S OFFICE.

The Virginia LAWS,

Passed October, 1786.

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM SHERMER

Has just imported in the Friendship from London, an assortment of GOODS fit for the present season, which he will sell wholesale, either by the parcel or package, on very low terms for cash or tobacco, at his store, the corner house in the main street leading to the Assembly House.

Consisting of the FOLLOWING

ARTICLES.

NAILS and Ironmongery of all sorts and kinds. Grindstones. Hardware. Pottery in Queens ware &c. Irish linnen from 9d. to 2s. 10. per yard. Do. sheeting. British osnabrigs. Men and womens Thread and cotton hose from 17 to 70s. per doz. Do. Silk. Mens fine and double channel shoes. Childrens Morocco do. Men and boys hats from 17d. to 20s. each. Haberdashery and thread of all sorts Souffle, plain and chain gauze, Black alamodes. Tammys, durants, sagathys, cambletts, &c. Silk and cotton striped waistcoatings. Jeans, fustians, printed muslins, corduroys, sattinets, and all kinds of Manchester goods. Fine elastic striped coatings fit for summer wear. Superfine broad cloths. Kerseymers, &c. New fashionable buttons in great variety. Seine and other twines, leads, &c. Bed cords, &c. Stationary. Sadlery. Window glass. Flint ditto in wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, &c. Corks. Porter in bottles. Red Port in ditto very old and fine. Mathematical instruments, &c.

THOMAS MILLINGTON,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from Shockoe Hill to a house on the other side of the creek formerly occupied by Mr. PEDLEY, and lately by RAMSBOTTOM, opposite Messrs. COHEN & ISAAC's store. Gentlemen who choose to employ him may be furnished with boots or shoes at a very short notice, and made in the neatest and newest fashions. Ladies may be also furnished with leather, stuff, or silk shoes agreeable to their direction and at the following prices, leather shoes 10s. silk or stuff do. 12s. mens boots eight dollars, best calf skin shoes twelve shillings.

RICHMOND, May 29, 1787.

To be Sold

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the Court of Admiralty, for ready money, on Thursday the 14th of June, in the town of Norfolk,

Between sixty and seventy hogsheads of good

WEST-INDIA RUM,

And a QUANTITY of

BROWN SUGAR,

Being the Cargo of a schooner taken up at sea, as a wreck, without any person or papers on board, by Capt. James M'Donald, of the ship Grange, and Capt. John Boyle, of the ship Ann, and by them brought into this port.

At the same time the above

SCHOONER

Will be sold, about sixty or seventy tons burthen; appears to be much injured by stress of weather,

B. POWELL, Marshal.

NORFOLK, May 30, 1787.

To be LET

THE NOTED TAVERN,

At the foot of the Church Hill, *known by the name of the*

BIRD IN THE HAND.

It has every necessary outhouse,

And a GOOD GARDEN.

ALSO A HOUSE,

Adjoining Mr. M'Colls, store,

A little above the Courthouse.

It is fitted for two tenements, as stores and would suit a merchant with or without a family. For terms inquire of

COHEN & ISAACS.

Richmond, March 19, 1787.

THE FRIENDS OF

JAMES MAURY,

OF LIVERPOOL,

Are respectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE

ANN,

DANIEL TOLSON, Master.

BURTHEN 320 hogsheads, will take in tobacco to his address at Tappahannock, at 8 l. sterling per ton, delivered along side at the expence of said brig. The ANN is a remarkable strong, stout, British built vessel, with a Mediterranean pass, only two years old, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail early in July. For freight or passage apply to Josiah Watson, Esq; of Alexandria, William Carr, of Dumfries, Samuel Paine, of Richmond, Campbell & Wheeler, Petersburg, Christopher & Robert Johnston, Hanover-Town, Richard Morris, Louisa, Vincent Redman, Richmond county, the master on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Fredericksburg, May 28, 1787.

For Freight,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

Now lying at City-Point,

A BRITISH bottom, with a Mediterranean pass, will take in tobacco for London at a freight of thirty five shillings sterling per hogshead, on liberty of consignment; a part of her lading being engaged, she will certainly sail by the 10th of July.—The notes may be left with Mr. John Murchie, Manchester, Mr. James Young, Portsmouth, or with

DONALD, FRAZER, & Co.

Petersburg, May 29, 1787.

RICHMOND, June 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have demands against the subscriber, are requested to carry in their accounts, properly authenticated, to Mr Charles Hay, of this city, who is fully authorised to adjust them. Those who are indebted to me, are requested also to make immediate payment to him, as no further indulgence can be allowed.

FRANCIS ALISON.

MUTARO, (Catalonia) January 31.

FROM the 13th to the 16th current, we have had a continued ſtorm here, accompanied by heavy rains; many perſons have loſt their lives; houſes have been blown down, and many accidents have happened both by ſea and land. We hear from Blanes, that a French brigantine, belonging to Marſeilles, Capt. Boyer, in her voyage from Mogadore, was wrecked on the coaſt. The crew ſaved, but the cargo loſt. A Spaniſh ſhip met with the ſame fate near Pineda; ſhe was coming from Carthagena, laden with wine and other goods; which were loſt; the crew eſcaped all but one ſailor, and an officer of marines, who was a paſſenger. An Engliſh brigantine, the Province, Capt. Robert Waxter, from Newfoundland, was alſo wrecked near Vilaſar, in her way to Liorna; the crew were in the greateſt danger, when one of them undertook to ſwim with a cable rope and endeavour to gain land. He was about to fail in his attempt, and would have been drowned if two inhabitants of Vilaſar had not ſwam to him, and brought him on ſhore. They moored the ſhip and ſaved the crew, but the ſhip and cargo were loſt.

LONDON, March 31.

WHEN our laſt advices came from Peterſburgh, which were dated the 10th of February, a great fire was than raging in the grand magazines belonging to the crown, which contained great quantities of brandy, lime and ſalt; and there was not any hope of preventing the whole edifice from being reduced to aſhes. During the day, news arrived from Smoleſko, that the Empreſs had nearly eſcaped being burnt, the houſe next where ſhe reſided, having been conſumed in the night. Her Majeſty has ordered a ſtone one to be built at her expence for the proprietor, and ſet out for Kjow, where ſhe arrived the 30th of January.

Letters from Dijon mention, that 23 of the forgemen at Mount Cenis having refuſed to work any longer, on account of the loſs of pay they had ſuſtained through Mr. James's bankruptcy, were put in priſon; but 600 of their workmen aſſembled, broke open the priſon, releaſed them, and then impriſoned the Marechauſſe, two of whom they put alive into the furnaces. A detachment of the regiment of the Anſonne artillery are gone to Cenis.

The French have formed an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the Porte; with Spain, which have covenanted to ſupply them with ten thouſand horſe; with Sardinia, with Sweden, and with Denmark. They have alſo detached emiſſaries into Poland, to endeavour to create diſturbances in that country. They have abſolutely detached Ruſſia from the Emperor, by meditating a peace between them and the Porte, which the Emperor could not accompliſh.

The Aſſembly of Notables in France has we are informed, already produced an avowal on the French King, which does honour to his humanity, evincing, that even decided deſpotiſm can entertain regret, for its inability to redreſs wrongs which deſpotiſm had cauſed: He therefore pathetically laments that circumſtances, or reaſons of ſtate, prevented for the preſent his aboliſhing ſuch a grievance as was reproachable to Gabelle, being a moſt iniquitous impoſt upon ſalt, that neceſſary of life.

The only precedent to be found for the conduct of a certain northern Potentate in marrying a ſecond wife whilſt the firſt was yet living, is the hiſtory of a German Prince, who, at the time of the Croiſcades, brought home a Saracen Princeſs, whom he obtained licence from the Pope to marry, on her converſion to the Chriſtain religion; though he had another wife yet alive. The latter, however, had previouſly conſented to the union; and the three. it is added, lived in more union, than could be extracted from the hiſtory of moſt happy couples of the preſent day.

The ordination of the three American Biſhops is an event on which the Univerſities have formed ſtrange conjectures: theſe newly-created Right Reverends will, in the American device, reſtore the days of the Primitive frathers, and diſtinguiſh themſelves by ſtripes!

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) April 14.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 15.

THERE is now no doubt of this being immediately eſtabliſhed into a Free Port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admiſſion of veſſels of any ſize and deſcription, with every ſpecies of produce from all countries, to ſell or barter at this market. It is ſaid, that almoſt the only reſtrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from ſettling in any of the Iſlands, unleſs naturalized; that no manufactured goods other than thoſe of Great-Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they muſt be imported in veſſels belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, from Britain or Ireland."

The French are ſo very rigid with their new allies, the Americans, that they exact a tax from their veſſels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux-Cayes a few weeks ago, ſent her boat on ſhore for intelligence, and was obliged ere ſhe was ſuffered to depart, to depoſit ſeventy-four dollars by way of port fees.

At the French Weſt-India iſlands the American veſſels, as ſoon as they enter, are conſidered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry being ſo inſignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the ſale of the veſſel.

Repeated, and no doubt well founded complaints have been made of the impoſſibility of diſcovering the haunts of runaway negroes; the following well authenticated fact may perhaps throw a new light on this intereſting ſubject. On the 7th of January laſt, a negro boy named John the property of a Mr. Marcolm, ſauntering about the Weſt-end of Port-Royal-ſtreet, was offered a quarter dollar to roll a barrel of flour on board a ſchooner then lying cloſe to the Wherry wharf—he complied, and the moment he put his feet on board the veſſel, was gagged and bound—in this ſituation he was carried to ſea, then unbound and tranſported to Cuba, where he was ſold. About a month after being entruſted with three or four dollars on ſome domeſtic account, he eloped—fortunately met a veſſel in which he obtained a paſſage, and at arrived Martha Brae a few days ſince.

A moſt extraordinary Luſus Naturæ was produced, on Saturday laſt, in this town.—It was a chicken, hatched in the yard of Iſaac Feurtado, Eſq; (which exiſted only a few minutes after it was liberated from the ſhell) with a double body, four wings, four legs; and two vents—all formed in the moſt compleat and perfect manner.—Mr. Feurado employed a gentleman of the faculty to take out the viſcera and entrails of this prodigy;—who diſcovered a double heart, &c. &c. It is now preſerved in ſpirits, and is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Feutado, who means to preſent it to the Royal Society.

BERMUDA, April 7.

YESTERDAY morning arrived the ſloop Coladonian, Capt. Brangham, and the ſloop Fanny, Capt Fox, from the Caucaſes. By theſe veſſels we learn, that the ſloop Hawk, Capt. Logan was ſeized by Dryſdale, and carried to Providence: As ſoon as ſhe was ſeized, (before even any ſham form of trial) loaded her out of a French wreck then on the Banks. All our veſſels are obliged to return, as they might as well meet the Algerine rovers without a paſs, as any armed veſſel near to thoſe parts: And if we tamely ſubmit to theſe inſults, we ſhall not be able ſoon to ſend a veſſel from Bermuda, as they may with equal juſtice ſeize all our ſhipping within a mile of ſhore, as in the open ſeas.

By accounts from Turk's Iſland, we learn, that there was but a very indifferent proſpect of the ſalt to account this ſeaſon; and proviſions very ſcarce and dear; Indian corn at 10s. per buſhel, and expected to be higher: two whales have been taken there this ſeaſon.

It is ſaid, that in conſequence of ſome informations ſent down to Jamaica by a ſet of people at New-Providence, who call themſelves loyaliſts, on the Turk's Iſland inhabitants carrying on an illicit trade, that an inſpector general (Fourmouſe) was to ſail from Jamaica in February, to Turk's Iſland, &c. to make enquiry reſpecting the foundation of ſaid information.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavourable allegations have been ſpread abroad to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the inſurgents of Maſſachuſetts, the following tranſaction may ſerve to ſhew our diſpoſition, not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives who have fled from juſtice.

ON Monday ſe'nnight about 100 of the rebels from Maſſachuſetts, who fled from juſtice, met at Capt Galuſha's, in Shaftſbury, in Convention to agree on meaſures for continuing their oppoſition to that government. The authority of Shaftſbury being alarmed, at ſuch an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the Inſurgents the occaſion of their meeting. A committee, conſiſting of Col. Smith, (who was appointed their Preſident) and four others were choſen to make anſwer to this demand, which was, "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting meaſures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly queſtioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be ſpirited in their oppoſition for a few weeks longer, and they might be aſſured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authority, conducted with a ſpirit truly patriotic and noble. He informed them that if they were met for the purpoſe of petitioning the legal authority of Maſſachuſetts for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hoſtile, and the buſineſs to concert plans for committing depredations, and continuing oppoſition to that government, they muſt diſperſe immediately, for no ſuch unlawful aſſembling could be allowed in Vermont, Col. Smith anſwered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning was now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county, who had been previouſly notified, was preſent, for the purpoſe of diſperſing them in caſe they refuſed to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themſelves a few minutes, which was granted, after which they diſperſed and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the ſtate of New York, where we have underſtood there was a conſiderable body collected, who ſit in Convention from day to day without oppoſition.

The Governor and Council of Vermont have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to his Excellency Governour Bowdoin, that in caſe the Inſurgents reſiding in this ſtate purſue any meaſures that are hoſtile, the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be taken by the forces of this ſtate for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and puniſhment.

BOSTON, May 13.

Extracts from the proceedings of the General-Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, as publiſhed in the Newport Herald of Thurſday laſt.

THE two houſes met the 2d of May inſtant, and from the return of proxies for general officers, it appeared—That a great change was effected in the upper houſe and the Delegates of Congreſs. Thoſe who had in any inſtance oppoſed or diſſented from the proceedings of the late adminiſtration, were ſuperſeded by the avowed partizans of their favourite ſyſtem. That of the five Judges of the Supreme judicial court 4 were diſplaced; whoſe only crime was their not deeming it juſtice to pay a real debt with nominal value.—That the attention of the lower houſe was called to the report of a committee to public letters; and the motion made at the laſt ſeſſion for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia was reſumed and urged with ſuch force of reaſon and eloquence, as obtained a majority in the lower houſe of two, but it was rejected by a majority of four in the upper houſe, and no appointment took place.—The committee alſo reported for conſideration the circular letter of Congreſs, recommending a general act to be paſſed by each ſtate for repealing all acts that may be repugnant to the treaty of peace with his Britannic Majeſty. The leading members alledged, that they knew of no act exiſting in the ſtate repugnant to the treaty. The diſcuſſion of this ſubject is referred to the next ſeſſion.—The committee who had a grant of 150l. paper, at the laſt ſeſſion to realize for the Delegates in Congreſs informed the houſe that they had exchanged it at 6 for one. This report diſpleaſed ſome leading members, as it was virtually acknowledging a depreciation, which is incompatible with the money at par. A grant was finally made for 300l. currency to each Delegate It was the ſenſe of the houſe, not to continue the Delegates in Congreſs during the ſitting of the Convention, as it was not probable there would be a Congreſs; and of this the Delegates were to be immediately informed. An act paſſed granting to the Governour as a perquiſite, the office of intincant of trade within this ſtate and placing it under his ſole direction.

NEW YORK, May 28.

THE Emperor of Germany in his new code of criminal laws, has enacted the following remarkable one: "That all men who are ſeen in the ſtreet endeavouring to ſpeak to a woman, ſhall be taken up and inſtantly ſent to priſon." The Legiſlature by this law will not only guard the honour of honeſt women, but avenge the affronts offered them by men, who under the pretence of taking them for other women often introduce themſelves to an acquaintance that proves the ſource of many evils in Vienna.

His Majeſty has alſo expreſſed the greateſt indignation at people being confined for debt, which he is determined ſhall not be done in future, as it tends to check induſtry and indulge a ſpecies of revenge beneath the dignity of nature.

By a gentleman from Waſhington, we are informed, that Shays, and a number of his officers, are at Salem, in that county--that they are treated with the greateſt reſpect by the inhabitants, who ſeem in general inclined to favour their party.

May 23. Though no American agent is ſtationed at the court of Liſbon, we underſtand that a treaty of commerce has been agitated through Mr. Adams, and that the only obſtacles to its accompliſhment reſpect the introduction of American wheat into Portugal, and the eſtabliſhment of a free port in one of the Weſtern-Iſles. Theſe are points anxiouſly ſtipulated on the part of Congreſs, but declared by the Portugueſe government to be incomptible with the exiſting treaties with other powers, who are of right to enjoy whatever advantages may be conceded by ſubſequent arrangements to the moſt favoured nations. The pride of that court ſeems hurt indeed, and the little reſpect that has been paid to it; and the Queen, who jokingly ſays, that ſhe was always a whig, in her heart, thinks, in the rage for appointing Envoy and Ambaſſadors, the United States might have favoured her with a viſit.

By a reſolution of Congreſs made the 3d ult. Phineas Bond, Eſq; is recognized as Conſul from his Britannic Majeſty, throughout the ſtates of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Another reſolution of that Honourable body, repeals the acts of Congreſs of the 21ſt October laſt, directing the board of Treaſury to open a loan on the requiſition of that date, and declares that all monies accruing from the ſaid requiſition, or advanced by the ſtates for the uſe of the troops directed to be raiſed by the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th of October laſt, ſhall be credited on the ſpecie requiſition of 1784, 5, or 6, at the option of the ſtates reſpectively. But no ſtate is to receive credit for advances, until the accounts relative to the ſame are adjuſted at the treaſury of the United States.

SAVANNAH, May 3.

WE hear that the Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. the Legiſlature to ſett'e the boundaries between this ſtate and the ſtate of South Carolina, have adjuſted every point relative thereto, by a Convention, which was concluded the 28th ult. at Beaufort in South-Carolinia. The out lines of this important buſineſs, it is ſaid, are, that the moſt northern branch or ſtream of the river Savannah, from the ſea to the Fork or Confluence of the rivers Tugoloo and Keowee, and from thence the moſt northern ſtream of the main branch of Savannah river, now called Tugaloo, 'till it interſects the northern boundary line of South-Carolina, is declared to be hereafter the boundary line between Georgia and South-Carolina, leaving all that is South and Weſt of it, as far as Eaſt and Weſt Florida and the Miſſiſſippi, to the ſtate of Georgia: And that the uninterrupted navigation of the main ſtream of that river, from its ſource to the weſt end of Hutchinſon's Iſland, and from thence along the north ſide of ſaid iſland, and Cockſpur Iſland to the ſea, is to be the common right of the citizens of both ſtates, leaving the ſtreams ſouth of that deſcription to be the excluſive right of Georgia.

The Legiſlature of South-Carolina, taking into conſideration the daring ſtate of the runaway ſlaves, ordered, at their laſt ſeſſion, a company of minute men, and a draught of the Granville county militia, for the purpoſe of keeping the field 'till they were totally broken up. Colonel Hutſon, commanding them, ſtationed at Puryſburgh, is now waiting for co-operation with this ſtate. Laſt Saturday evening the Colonel detached Capt. Winkler, with three boats, and about 25 men, to way-lay Collin's creek. About 8 or 9 o'clock one of Capt. Winkler's boats diſcovered four of their canoes, full of men, coming down the creek, when a warm ſkirmiſh took place, which ended in favour of the white people. Louis, one of their Majors, formerly belonging to Col. Stirk, and laſt to Commodore Bowen, was killed, and two others (ſeen to fall overboard) were ſuppoſed to have ſhared his fate, as the canoe with Louis fell into Capt. Winkler's hand, and the boat waited 15 minutes without any ſign of their riſing. Had not Captain Winkler detached his other boats, the whole of the negro party muſt have been killed or taken. Two of the Carolinians were ſlightly wounded, one in his hand and arm, the other in his face.

One of the five hoſtages given by the Creek-Indians for the performance of the treaty held with this ſtate in November laſt, has put an end to his exiſtence, by hanging himſelf; and there is the greateſt reaſon to think we ſhall immediately be involved in a war with that nation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

A FEW days ago a young man in Chester county being violently afflicted with the tooth-ack, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the aching tooth, and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's scull. He accordingly repaired to Brandywine, and opening the grave of a Hessian who had been killed and buried there, in lifting the head a considerable number of guineas which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldiers hair,—so much to the astonishment of the invalid that he instantly lost or forgot his malady.

CHARLESTOWN, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, May 14, 1787.

THE gang of fugitive slaves which have been so troublesome for a long while past, are totally routed. Eight of Mr. Godin Guerard's are among the slain, many others are killed, and a number of prisoners taken, who are to be tried immediately for their lives. Their camp was eighteen miles from Savannah in a deep swamp, and was well fortified, but they were surprised by the militia unexpectedly."

Captain Deane's sloop, which lately arrived at New-York from Canton, in China, among other intelligence, brings accounts of the death of Captain Isaac Sears, when they had touched at Batavia. Contrary to the usual custom, this vessel was permitted to sail up to Canton, having been allowed to pass the forts with the following singular permit:—"Permit this small ship with one mast, belonging to the Barbarians of the west, to pass the Imperial forts, she being incapable of endangering the safety of our Sublime Empire.

Thursday and Friday, last week, came to this city, upwards of twenty Indians, of the Catawba nation, with two scalps of the fugitive slaves who have been so troublesome for some time past in this and the state of Georgia, for each of which scalps, we are informed they received from his Excellency the Governour twenty pounds. Two of the Indians were wounded.

His Excellency Dr. Franklin's opinion respecting one single Legislature, extracted from Mr. Adams's Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America, lately published in London.

"AS it is impossible to suppose that Mr. Turgot intended to recommend to the Americans a simple monarchy or aristocracy, we have admitted, as a supposition the most favourable to him, that, by collecting all authority in one center, he meant a single assembly of representatives of the people, without a Governour, and without a Senate; and although he has not explained, whether he would have the assembly chosen for life, or years, we will again admit, as the most benign construction, that he meant the representatives should be annually chosen.

"Here we shall be obliged to consider the reputed opinion of another Philosopher, I mean Dr. Franklin: I say reputed, because I am not able to affirm that it is really his: It is, however, so generally understood and reported, both in Europe and America, that his judgement was in opposition to two assemblies, and in favour of a single one, that in a disquisition like this it ought not to be omitted. To be candid with you, a little before the date of Mr Turgot's letter, Dr. Franklin had arrived in Paris with the American constitutions, and among the rest that of Pennsylvania, in which there was but one assembly: It was reported too, that the Doctor had presided in the convention when it was made, and there approved it. Mr. Turgot, reading over the constitutions, and admiring that of Pennsylvania, was led to censure the rest, which were so different from it.—I know of no other evidence, that the Doctor ever gave his voice for a single assembly, but the common anecdote which is known to every body. It is said, that in 1776, in the Convention of Pennsylvania, of which the Doctor was President, a project of form of Government by one assembly, was before them in debate: A motion was made to add another assembly, under the name of a Senate or Council; this motion was argued by several members, some for the affirmative, and some for the negative; and before the question was put the opinion of the President was requested: The President rose, and said, "Two assemblies appeared to him, like a practice he had somewhere seen, of certain waggoners who, when about to descend steep hill, with a heavy load, if they had four cattle, took off one pair from before, and chaining them to the hinder part of the waggon drove them up hill; while the pair before, and the weight of the load, overbalancing the strength of those behind, drew them slowly and moderately down the hill"

"The President of Pennsylvania might, upon such an occasion, have recollected one of Sir Isaac Newton's laws of motion, viz. "that re-action must always be equal and contrary to action," or there never can be any rest—He might have alluded to those angry assemblies in the Heavens, which so often overspread the city of Philadelphia, fill the citizens with apprehension and terror, threatning to set the world on fire, merely because the powers within them are, not sufficiently balanced. He might have recollected, that a pointed rod, a machine as simple as a waggoner, or a monarch, or a Governour, would be sufficient at any time, silently and innocently, to disarm those assemblies of all their terrors, by restoring between them the balance of the powerful fluid, and thus prevent the danger and destruction to the properties and lives of men, which often happen for want of it.

"However, allusions and illustrations drawn from pastural and rural life are never disagreeable, and in this case might be as positive as if they had been taken from the sciences and the skies. Harrington, if he had been present in the Convention, would have exclaimed, as he did when he mentioned his two girls dividing and chooſing a cake, "Oh! the depth of the wisdom of God, which in the simple invention of a carter, has revealed to mankind the whole mystery of a commonwealth; which consists as much in dividing and equalizing forces; in controuling the weight of the load and the activity of one part, by the strength of another, as it does in dividing and chooſing." Harrington too, instead of his children dividing and chooſing their cake, might have alluded to those attractions and repulsions, by which the balance of nature is preserved; or to those centripetal and centrifugal forces, by which the Heavenly bodies are continued in their orbits, instead of rushing to the sun, or flying off in tangents among comets and fixed stars: Impelled or drawn by different forces in different directions, they are blessings to their own inhabitants and the neighbouring systems; but if they were drawn only by one, they would introduce anarchy wherever they should go. There is no objection to such allusions, whether simple or sublime, as they may amuse the fancy and illustrate an argument: As that which is insisted on is, that whatever there is in them of wit or argument, is all in favour of a complication of forces, of more powers than one; of three powers indeed, because a balance can never be established between two orders in society, without a third to aid the weakest.

"All that is surprising here is, that the real force of the simile should have been misunderstood: If there is any similitude, or any argument in it, it is clearly in favour of two assemblies. The weight of the load itself would roll the waggon on the oxen, and the cattle on one another, in one scene of destruction, if the forces were not divided and the balance formed; whereas by checking one power by another, all descends the hill in safety, and avoid the danger. It should be remembered too, that it is only in descending uncommon declivities that this division of strength becomes necessary. In travelling in ordinary plains, and always in ascending mountains, the whole team draws together, and advances faster as well as easier on its journey; it is also certain, there are oftener arduous steeps to mount, which require the united strength of all, with all the skill of the director, than there are precipices to descend, which demand a division of it."

ANECDOTE.

Of a ROMAN YOUTH.

PAPINIUS, surnamed Prætextus, because when wearing the robe named Prætexta, his father took him with him to the Senate when they were treating of affairs of the utmost importance; at his return his mother insisting positively upon knowing what had passed in the Senate, young Papinius made her believe that they had been debating the question whether it would be of greater advantage to the Republic to allow one man to have two wives, or one woman two husbands. This ingenious answer alarmed the Roman ladies, who believing that this had really been the subject of debate, appeared the next day before the Senate and demanded that they should rather ordain the marriage of one woman to two men, than that of two women to one man. The Senators not being able to comprehend the reason of this demand, young Papinius delivered them from their perplexity, by letting them know the answer he had made his mother, in order to get rid of her importunity without revealing what had passed in the Senate. He was greatly praised for his prudence, but an order was made, that for the future no young man should be allowed to enter the Senate house, but Papinius.

NORFOLK, June 6.

WITH pleasure we inform our readers that two of the Pirates concerned in the robery on board the Spanish brig, as advertised in our last, viz Harris and Forteſcue, were on Thursday last apprehended near Cape Charles, and on Saturday passed through this town, strongly escorted, for Kempsville, to undergo their examination for sundry crimes committed in that neighbourhood.———The others made their escape.

RICHMOND, June 14.

WE expected to have been able to entertain our readers with the proceedings of the Federal Convention; but we are sorry to inform them, that every thing is carried on by them with the greatest secrecy. We learn that all the States are now represented except New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

On Saturday evening last a man by the name of M'Cloud, a native of the North of Scotland, put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

Friday last was executed at the gallows, near this city, George Abbot, from Prince George county, for murder.

Sunday last were brought to the public jail two criminals from Augusta, one for highway robbery, the other for house breaking; and on Monday another from the county of Frederick for robbery.

From Mr. LINDSAY's MARINE INTELLIGENCER, MAY 31.

CAPTAIN Simon White arrived yesterday from Cape Francois reports, that the Schooner Edward, Captain Edding, belonging to New-England, had been seized at the Cape for smuggling sugars; the Captain and crew were committed to prison until the matter should be determined.

The ship St. Thomas, Captain Johnson, belonging to this port, is detained at the Cape on account of some dispute, the particulars of which are unknown.

ARRIVALS at NORFOLK.

Ship Amazon, Floyd, Grenada.
Planter, Arthur, London.
Port Franc, Lallement, L'Orient,
Brig Friends, Shaw, London.
Molly, Sherwin, Waterford.
Susanna, Elliot, Martinique.
Le Duc de Penthierve, Graham, London.
Schooner Paragon, Bunbury, Cape-Francois.
Bacchus, Moseley, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Industry, Cobb, Boston.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Ulysses, Hodgson, Dublin.
Bridget, Woodward, London.
Portsmouth, Oldner, Havre-de-Grace.
Brig Mary Ann, Hebden, Grenada.
Antelope, Pearson, L'Orient.
Abby, Braithwaite, Liverpool.
Betsey, Colley, Madeira.
Sloop Sally, Dagget, Boston.

Just Imported
By the ship PLANTER,
CAPTAIN ARTHUR
From LONDON,
And for sale by the SUBSRIBER
for ready money.

BROWN rolls, osnabrigs, Irish linens, sheetings, check and spotted handkerchiefs, thread stockings, callimanco shoes, men's shoes, felt and fine hatts, loaf sugar, paints and oil, putty in kegs of 30lb. anchors from 50 to 700 weight, nails of all kinds, cables from 4½ to 9 inches, cordage of all sizes, canvas, mattrasses sloops, and all kinds of ship Chandlery, &c. &c.

He has also for sale
LONDON PORTER,
Antigua RUM, do. old, do. in small casks.
Pork, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Baltimore flour,
AND ALLUM SALT.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, June 1, 1787.

LOST

BY the subscriber between Rockett's and Manchester on the Chesterfield side, on Monday the 4th instant the undermentioned tobacco notes. Any person delivering the said notes to Messrs. Lyle and Murry, or to any of the Inspectors at said warehouse, shall be greatfully rewarded. Or should the notes be offered for sale to any person, they will please give information to the above gentlemen, or Alexander M'Robert.

Notes as follows.

Wm. M'Clenehan, No.	2673 100-954	Rockbridge.
Ditto.	3074 112-1002	
David Wright,	1360-98-1006	
Archibald Moon,	1501-120-969.	Manchester.

GEORGE KER.

Manchester, June 7, 1787.

To be Sold,

In the county of Chesterfield on Falling Creek, within twelve miles of the town of Richmond, about four hundred acres of very good
TOBACCO LAND,
WITH A VELY GOOD
MERCHANT MILL
On the land, almost new.

Long credits will be given for the greatest part of the MONEY, if any person is inclinable to purchase, they may know the terms by applying to STEPHEN TRABUE, on the premises, or to the subscriber living in said county.

ROB. HASKINS.

MAY 29, 1787.

STRAYED from Richmond,

about the 20th or 23d of last month, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, had a small star in her forehead, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, but no brand that can be now discovered. She trots and canters well, but cannot pace. She may possibly be near Tuckahoe in Goochland where she was bred, or Martin's hundred in James-City county where she has a colt. Any person who will deliver her to me in Petersburg, Mr. CHARLES HAY, in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, in Williamsburg, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE HAY.

JUNE 12, 1787.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, near Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH's, on Allen's creek, a red cow marked with an under slope in the right ear, crop, slit, and under nick in the left. Appraised to two pounds ten shillings.

JAMES SMALL.

POETRY.

An ELEGY on the death of a friend.

Who departed this life in this place, June 5th, 1787, in the 23d year of his age.—Wrote by a young man, an intimate acquaintance of the deceased—

TO ſome deep ſolitude or awful Cell,
Where penſive muſing contemplations dwell;
And melancholy fills the dire retreat,
Ye muſes fly and claim the loneſome ſeat.
Where midnight air uſurps the ſplended day,
Retire O! Muſe and ſing the mourful lay;
Let every grove in ſolemn ſilence move,
And Philomela ceaſe the ſong of love:
Let ſable weeds deck every blooming plain,
And beauteous flowers return to earth again:
Let weeping willows hang their penſive head,
And the gay ſongſters ruſh among the dead.
Let murmuring brooks that prattle as they flow,
By ſympathy inſpir'd to Oceans go
And get a freſh ſupply: Then quick return,
And in eternal melancholy mourn!
Let every bank in hollow murmuring roar,
And briny waves ſupply the murmuring ſhore.
Ye rocks and marble, hear this lay and weep,
For he is gone! he's gone! to endleſs ſleep!
He's gone! his mortal temple has reſign'd,
This friend, this father to the human kind
Is gone! then weep, let chryſtal tears faſt flow,
He's took his flight and left the world below?
No more theſe lips the Heavenly news proclaim,
And ſweetly ſound the great Creator's name!
No more the Heavenly inſpirator charms,
Whoſe genial ray the frozen boſom warms,
But cold in clay his active limbs are laid,
To dwell in ſilence with the ſleeping dead.
His youthful breaſt had juſt began to glow
With charms divine, and Heavenly beauties ſhew!
The Saviour's cauſe with ſweet delight he pled,
His Chriſtian flock with conſtant care he fed.
With ſweet ſurpriſe th'enraptur'd chriſtian ſaw
The ſlaughter'd Lamb out buy the broken laws
Prompted to view the Heavenly realms above,
Mount Cavalry behold! and ſink in love!
But O! no more his eloquence can bloom,
He flies impetuous to an early tomb.
In the dark caverns of the grave he lies,
'Till Gabriel's trump ſhall echo through the ſkies
Then in the Saviour's image he ſhall riſe!
With ſweet ſurpriſe, ſhall wake the lovely clay!
To bloom eternal with celeſtial day!
Methinks through yonder air his ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world and grateful to the ſkies!
Ten thouſand Angels throng adown the ſky,
To bear the happy ſpirit company.
Through diſtant worlds he wings his fleeting way,
Prompt to behold and taſte eternal day!
I ſee in thought the Heavenly gates expand,
And all the Harpers form in grateful band,
Loud Hallelujah's ring through Heaven's domain.
And holy rapture fill the ætherial train!
On his bright Throne the Crucified ſhine,
And beams of glory fill the realms divine?
Come faithful ſervant is his ſweet command,
Dwell with the Saints in bliſs at my right hand.
There ſhall be reign in the celeſtial ſphere,
In charms divine and with his Saviour dear.
Then ceaſe to weep, ſuppreſs the heart-felt ſigh,
We're born for Death, and Kings and Princes die.
The great Creator call'd, he did obey,
And left the world to trace the Heavenly way!

Richmond, June 10, 1787.

SOLOMON's PROVERB.

Whoſo findeth a wife findeth a good thing.

—DISCOURAGED half to death with my laſt weeks ſearch—I was almoſt determined never to make another attempt to find a wife of Solomon's deſcription. Upon ſecond thought, however, I plucked up courage, and concluded to ſpend another week. To enſure ſucceſs, I conſulted an old friend of mine, who had long lived a widower. I told him the buſineſs of my purſuit and the poor encouragement I had met with. The old gentleman with tears in his eye, and ſorrow in his heart, ſaid, "Young man was Sarah—the lovely, the virtuous, the induſtrious Sarah—ſtill living, I would ſhew you the wife—the good thing—ſpoken of by the wiſe man." Here he ſtopt, ſhook his venerable head, while a deep ſigh eſcaped—and was then going on——

——Was ſhe very old or very young? ſaid I interrupting him—Had ſhe a great deal of money? Could ſhe dance well, and was ſhe fond of it? did ſhe dreſs gay, often go a ſhopping, and ſpend a great deal of money when ſhe went? did, when things went wrong, or when ſhe thought ſo, ſcold at you, whip the children? fall out with the maid, though a good one, turn her away, and get a worſe? would ſhe—"Hold, Trim," ſaid the old man, "you are a batchelor in grain. What deſpicable ideas have you of the faireſt, the moſt amiable part of creation! No but that many of our modern wives anſwer nearly to your deſcription; but do not therefore conclude that all do. No," Continued he, "Sarah, at leaſt, was an exception; and I doubt not but there are many others."

He is next to give me his hiſtory—the hiſtory of his Sarah, and directions how and where to find wives that are good things, and—what he ſays are ſtill more difficult—huſbands that will acknowledge them to be ſuch.

TRIM.

TAKEN up in Amelia county, (Fork of Notoway) a black MARE, about five years old, four feet four inches high, appears as if ſhe had been worked, neither dockt nor branded. Alſo a yearling ſtone colt, a kind of a bay, with a number of grey hairs about his forehead, appears to be about 3 feet, 9 or 10 inches high. Appraiſed the mare to £8. and the colt to £5.

WILLIAM BLAKELEY.

MR. NICOLSON,

You will be pleaſed to inſert in your Gazette, the ACT herewith ſent, there having been an error committed in the former publication of it, and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

AN ACT.

To repeal the ACT for incorporating the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, and for other purpoſes.

BE it enacted by the General-Aſſembly, that the act, entitled an act for incorporating the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby repealed: Saving to all religious ſocieties, the property to them reſpectively belonging, who are hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, according to the rules of their ſect,——Truſtees, who ſhall be capable of managing and applying ſuch property to the religious uſes of ſuch ſocieties.

And to guard againſt all doubts and miſconſtructions. Be it further enacted and declared, that ſo much of all laws now in force, as prevents any religious ſociety from regulating it's own diſcipline, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed; the religious opinions of men not being the objects of civil government, or under it's juriſdiction.

Lands for Sale,

On the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt next at Warwick court-houſe for ready money if not redeemed by that day the following tracts or as much as will ſatisfy the revenue and Certificate tax for 1786, and expences due thereon agreeable to a clauſe in the revenue act.

	Acres.
William Hill,	328
Thurmer Dunn's eſtate,	100
Col. William Harwood,	1400
Thomas Harwood's eſtate,	423
William Mallicote,	125
Samuel Puryear	125
Gerrard Ridley's eſtate,	200
Francis Ridley	50

W. CARY, D. S.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the lands liſted in the names of the following perſons; or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the revenue tax due thereon for the year 1785, and the Certificate tax for 1784 and 1785, and expences &c.

On the 6th day of July next,

Joſeph Bunch,	150
On the 7th July, James Crews,	200
Peter Copeland,	400
On the 9th July, George Haden,	200
On the 10th July, John Overton,	150
Zachary Edwards	100

ROBERT YANCEY. D. S. for W. THOMSON, late ſheriff.

Louiſa, May 28, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the ſubſcriber the 30th of MAY, a likely mulatto negro man, named

FRANK,

About forty years old, ſlim made, ſix feet high, he is a very artful fellow, will endeavour to paſs as a free man. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH BRAND.

HANOVER-TOWN, June 1, 1787.

DITCHERS.

TWO or three who underſtand their buſineſs, and are deſirous to engage in a conſiderable piece of work, may find employment, and a liberal price for their labour, by applying to me near Peterſburg.

JERMAN BAKER.

MAY 25, 1787.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. William Harwood's in Henrico county, a bay MARE, about four feet eight or nine inches high with a ſmall ſcar on her noſe, paces naturally, is neither dockt nor branded, and has a hanging mane and long tail. Whoever will deliver her to me in Powhatan county, or Mr. Andrew Nicolſon, Manchester, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE DIUEGARD.

MAY 30, 1787.

To be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue act, on the 23d day of July, 1787, at Bedford Courthouſe, being court day in ſaid county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof as ſhall ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate tax due thereon for the years 1784, and 1785, viz.

Robert Baber	575.	George Bandy	300.
Brown's ex'ors	200.	William Bail	200.
Obediah Baſham	100.	Samuel Burnett	50.
John Campbell,	156.	James Bradford	100.
Cary Harriſon	500.	Elizabeth Chriſtian	76.
John Lee	236.	N. B. The heir lives in Carolina.	
Part of ſaid tract was ſold for taxes for 1783.		Azeriah Doſs	100.
Stephen Lee	236.	Mark Cole	246.
Benjamin M'Craw	210.	Ditto	200.
Jeremiah Morton	290.	N. B. Part of ſaid land was ſold for taxes for 1783.	
John Hilton	300.		
Valentine Maddox	100.	Kaney Koley	110.
John Maddox	140.	William Doeaze	240.
James Pratt	770.	John Howell	200.
Ann Preſton	140.	T. Greer's eſtate	191.
James Robertſon	237.	William French	300.
John Roſe	100.	Samuel Gilbert	170.
John Ward,	150.	William Harris's land taxed to 12/44 acre.	
Jacob Woodſon	1000.		
690 acres of ſaid land ſold to ſatisfy taxes for 1783.		Blackamore Hughes	346.
		(Irvins)	189.
Cheriby Whitmore	50.	Robert Johnſon	100.
Michael M'Dowell	75.	Ann Jennings	62½.
James M'Craw	453.	Henry Key	830.
Do. of ſame	286.	A. M'Clanaham	25.
Charles Rawſon	236.	Lot No. 6.	
Elizabeth Robertſon	100.	B. Mibams eſtate	100.
W & J. Scarbrough	380.	Gideon Martin	240.
Chriſto. Saunders	100.	R. Melton, jun.	200.
Robert Scarbrough	100.	L. M'Gready	500.
John Sharp	240.	James Nowland	185.
Peter Scott	200.	Thomas Owen	100.
John Weſt	75.	Owen Owen	197.
Joſeph Wright	270.	Joſiah Payn	790.
J. Clark Maryland.	400.	Pratt's, &c.	200.
John Pratt	200.	Charles Pearſon	360.
John Crouch	120.	John Perrin	300.
Yancy Holeman	163.	John Payne, jun.	104.
Joſhua Agee	100.	Roger Quarles	3550.
Ellis Adkerſon	225.	N. B. 84 tax paid and certificate tax for 85.	
Richard Blankenſhip	60.		
Joſeph Blankenſhip	109.		
John Bozwit	150.		

In conſequence of the above proceedings the greateſt indulgence has been given, therefore hope all thoſe who do not make payment before the day appointed, or on the day, will excuſe their humble ſervant for complying with the act entitling him to act according to law.

OBEDIAH TRENT, D. S.
for Wm. Calloway, late Sheriff.

Bedford, May 11, 1787.

Strayed or ſtolen

FROM the ſubſcriber about a month ago, a bay MARE, of a middle ſize, has a white forehead, and is ſhod on the fore feet. Whoever returns the ſaid mare and delivers her at the houſe of Mr. Dormoy, ſhall receive a handſome reward from

BOISSIE.

Williamſburg, May 16, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1, 1787.

COMMITTED to the jail in the City of Williamſburg, the 26th of May laſt, a negro man of a yellowiſh complexion, about forty years of age, ſays his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Nathan Crawford, near the waters of Rockfiſh, in Amherſt county. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP.

☞ Mr. Richard Bowler, of Richmond, is deſired once more to come and take away his negro man Frederick.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.